

GALYUK, V.A.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A., red.

[Handbook for laboratory studies in the course "Mineralogy and geochemistry of radioactive elements"] Rukovodstvo k laboratornym zaniatiyam po kursu "Mineralogiia i geokhimiia radioaktivnykh elementov." Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 136 p. (MIRA 17:9)

L 12032-65 EWG(j)/ENT(a)/ENA(b) APBC(c)/Pa-4 RM
 S/0020/64/157/004/0979/0981
 ACCESSION NR: AP4043557

AUTHOR: Kruglyakova, K. Ye.; Nikolayeva, N. V.; Zakharova, N. A.;
 Emanuel', N. M. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

TITLE: Radiation-induced DNA decomposition as an experimental model for the
 evaluation of the activity of radio-protective substances /9

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 157, no. 4, 1964, 979-981

TOPIC TAGS: DNA, DNA decomposition, radiation induced DNA decomposition,
 radiation injury inhibitor, propyl gallate, gallic acid derivative, phenylethyl-
 amine derivative, oxypyridine derivative

ABSTRACT: Earlier work by one of the authors had used decreased DNA vis-
 cosity as an indicator of radiation-induced DNA decomposition and found that
 inhibitors of the free-radical mechanism, such as propylgallate, slowed down
 this decomposition when added to the solution before or after irradiation. In
 this present work this inhibitory effect was tested in the same manner with
 altogether 20 derivatives of gallic acid, phenylethylamine and 2-oxypyridine.

Card 1/3

L 12052-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043557

3

The DNA test material, derived from rat thymus and spleen, was used at a 0.04-0.08% concentration in buffer solution; the irradiation dose was 60,000 r at 2560 r/min. The inhibitors under study were used in equimolecular concentration to that of the control propylgallate dose which had exerted practically full protective effect. Figures of the kinetic curves of relative change in the viscosity of the DNA solutions are presented. They coincided satisfactorily with that of the control. The percentage of radio-protective effect was determined (after 5 hours) and is tabulated. This was 60-100% for the inhibitors under study. The gallic acid derivatives and those of 2-oxypyridine inhibited DNA decomposition when added either before or after irradiation. Some of the derivatives were also used with good results in experimental animals. Since this study extended only to the inhibition of the radical-chain reaction, the antiradical activity of the compounds was also explored. A linear relationship was found between the percentual protection of DNA from radiation injury and the antiradical activity of the inhibitors. This points to the importance of the role played by free radicals in the process of radiation-induced DNA injury. " The authors wish to thank S. I. Belostotska, K. M. Dyumaev and L. D. Smirnov

Card 2/3

L 12052-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043557

for synthesizing the compounds used in the present work." Orig. art. has:
3 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki (Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 11Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, NP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

ZASOV, V.D.; SOBOLEV, N.A., dots, retsenzent; KAROYEV, Yu.I., dots., retsenzent; ZAKHAROVA, N.A., red.

[Projections with numerical marks; a book of problems]
Proektsii s chislovymi otmetkami; zadachnik. [n.p.]
Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 167 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra nachertatel'noy geometrii i grafiki Voenno-inzhenernoy akademii im. Kuybysheva (for Sobolev). 2. Kafedra nachertatel'noy geometrii Moskovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for Karoyev).

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.
POLIZHAYEV, L.V.; MATVEYEVA, A.I.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

Regeneration of cranial bones under the effect of transplantation of ground mammalian bones [with summary in English]. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 43 no.4:94-98 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova (dir. - cheln-korrespondent AMN SSSR G.K. Khrushchev) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deyatel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. O.B. Lepeshinskoy. (GRANIUM, transl.

exper., regeneration of cranial segment reimplanted in ground form)

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

AUTHOR

POLEZHAYEV, L.V., MATVEYeva, A.I., ZAKHAROVA, N.A.,

PA - 3380

TITLE

Restoration of the Lost Parts of Cerebral Hemispheres in Mammals.
(Vosstanovleniye udalennykh chastei bol'shikh polushariy golovnoy mozga u mlekopitayushchikh - Russian)

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 472-475, (U.S.S.R.)

Received 6/1957

Received 8/1957

ABSTRACT

The opinion has been generally accepted that the cerebral tissue of animals and of man is unable to regenerate. The about 100 year old data on such a possibility in the case of birds and monkeys were later doubted. It was said that only neuroglia can proliferate but not the nerve cells. Later results, however, gave reason for certain expectations to be kept. The authors carried out experiments on white mice and rats, furthermore on cats and dogs. By means of these experiments the conditions of the structural and functional regeneration of the cerebrum were to be settled. After having laid bare the cerebrum, a rectangular piece of the large hemispheres of different depths was cut out. The cleaned wound was covered with meninges and was sutured. The former action is of great importance for the success of the operation and of the experiment. The surviving animals did not show the slightest difference as compared with the nonoperated control animals. The authors convinced themselves that the cerebrum of mammals is subordinate to the same laws of regeneration as are known for the regeneration of other animal organs. A special part is played here by the regularity of an ontogenetic modification of the regeneration faculty. As known, the lost regeneration faculty of the limbs can be mo-

Card 1/2

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

Electrocardiographic studies of the heart following myocardial injuries
in rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 46 no.12:38-42 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova (dir. - chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (P. K. Khrushchov) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena
deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim).

(HEART, wds. & inj.

ECG in rats (Rus))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY,

in exper. heart inj. in rats (Rus))

POLEZHAYEV, L.V.; AKHARADZE, L.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A.; MANT'YEVA, Y.L.

Regeneration of the heart muscle in mammals. Dokl. AN SSSR 119
no.5:1039-1042 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom K.I. Skryabinym.
(HEART—MUSCLE) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; KAPLAN, S.Z.; ZVONTSOVA, A.S.

Morpholine derivatives. Part 3: Esters and oxides of the
morpholine series containing a quaternary carbon atom.
Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.8:1489-1494 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

ACC NR: AP6034265 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/66/029/005/0609/0611

AUTHOR: Rudenko, A. P.; Zakharova, N. A.

ORG: Division of Pharmacology /Head-Active member AMN SSSR S. V. Anichkov/, Institute of Experimental Medicine, AMN SSSR, Leningrad (Otdel farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Toxicity of certain tropane derivatives and their effect on hyperkinesia

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 29, no. 5, 1966, 609-611

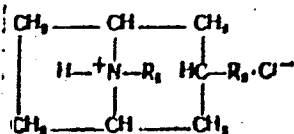
TOPIC TAGS: drug effect, tropane, tropane derivative, hyperkinesia, ~~central nervous system~~, N cholinolytic effect, stereoisomer, toxicity, central nervous system

ABSTRACT: The toxicity and central nervous system effects of the tropane derivatives shown in the figure were investigated. Table 1 shows the relative toxicity of the three compounds tested. The effect of these 3-substituted tropanes on hyperkinesia in rats were compared with those of corresponding stereoisomers. Only 3 alpha-chloronortropine produced central N-cholinolytic effects. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [W.A. 50]

UDC: 615.784.23-099+615.784.23-06:616.8-009.24

Cord 1/2

ACC NR: AP6034265



a: $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}; \text{R}_2 = \text{Cl};$

b: $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}; \text{R}_2 = \text{OH};$

c: $\text{R}_1 = \text{CH}_3; \text{R}_2 = \text{OH};$

Table 1. Toxicity of preparations a, b, and c for mice

| Type of dose | Preparation | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------|-------|
| | a | b | c |
| | Dose (B mg/kg) | | |
| Maximum in- fective ... | 300 | 1300 | 400 |
| Minimal lethal ... | 350 | 1500 | 500 |
| LD_{50} ... | 476,6 | 2100 | 814,9 |
| LD_{100} ... | 650 | 2700 | 1100 |

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002

Cord 2/2

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.; KALANDADZE, Z.F.; IACHINYAN, S.R.

Lebectomy in tuberculosis of the lungs in a patient with congenital heart defect nine years after heart surgery. Probl. tub. no.2:88-89 (MIRA 17:12) 164.

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza (dir. - T.P.Mochalova, zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D. Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

KOLOMENSKIY, N.V.; KOMAROV, I.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: IVANOVA,
I.N.; DROZODV, S.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A., red.

[Engineering geology] Inzhenernaia geologiia. IAroslavl',
Vysshiaia shkola, 1964. 480 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BOBYLEV, Grigoriy Zakharovich; ZAKHAROVA, N.A., red.; BARANOV, Yu.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Geodesy] Geodeziia, 2. izd., perer. Moskva, Rosvuzizdat,
1963. 250 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Geodesy)

2. ZAKHAROVA, N.A.
DVORAKOVSKIY, M.S.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

Comparative study of the growth of *Corylus avellana* under
different ecological conditions. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol.
60 no.3:103-114 My-Je '55. (MLHA 8:9)
(Hazel)

ATROSHENKO, F.M., glavnyy metodist; MAZAROVA, I.K.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A.;
KADYRBEEKOV, I.K.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
TERESHCHENKO, N.I., redaktor; PAVLOVA, M.M., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[The "Kazakhstan" pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Kazakhskaya
SSR"; putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956.
23 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
2. Direktor pavil'ona (for Kadyrbekov).
(Kazakhstan--Agriculture)
(Moscow-Agricultural exhibitions)

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

NAZAROVA, I.K.: ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

Where once was desert. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. no.10:
37 0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Metodist pavil'ona "Kazakhskaya SSR."
(Golodnaya Steppe--Cotton growing)

ACC NR: AP6034265 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/66/029/005/0609/0611

AUTHOR: Rudenko, A. P.; Zakharova, N. A.

ORG: Division of Pharmacology /Head-Active member AMN SSSR S. V. Anichkov/, Institute of Experimental Medicine, AMN SSSR, Leningrad
(Otdel farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Toxicity of certain tropane derivatives and their effect on hyperkinesia

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 29, no. 3, 1966, 609-611

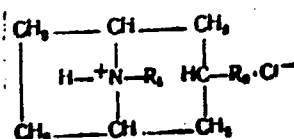
TOPIC TAGS: drug effect, tropane, tropane derivative, hyperkinesia, ~~central nervous system~~, N cholinolytic effect, stereoisomer, toxicity, central nervous system

ABSTRACT: The toxicity and central nervous system effects of the tropane derivatives shown in the figure were investigated. Table 1 shows the relative toxicity of the three compounds tested. The effect of these 3-substituted tropanes on hyperkinesia in rats were compared with those of corresponding stereoisomers. Only 3 alpha-chloronortropane produced central N-cholinolytic effects. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [W.A. 50]

UDC: 615.784.23-099+615.784.23-06:616.8-009.24

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6034265



a: $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}; \text{R}_2 = \text{Cl};$

b: $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}; \text{R}_2 = \text{OH};$

c: $\text{R}_1 = \text{CH}_3; \text{R}_2 = \text{OH};$

Table 1. Toxicity of preparations a, b, and c for mice

| Type of dose | Preparation | | |
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| | a | b | c |
| | Dose (B mg/kg) | | |
| Maximum in- fective ... | 300 | 1300 | 400 |
| Minimal lethal. ... | 350 | 1500 | 500 |
| LD ₅₀ ... | 476,6 | 2100 | 814,9 |
| LD ₁₀₀ ... | 650 | 2700 | 1100 |

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7001402

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0079/0079

INVENTOR: Kaplan, S. Z.; Yefimova, L. F.; Zvontsova, A. S.; Zakharova, N. A.;
Khromov-Borisov, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for increasing the antioxidative stability of Industrial 12
petroleum lubricating oil. Class 23, No. 187914

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 79

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, lubricating oil, petroleum ~~lubricating oil~~, hydrocarbon
lubricant, lubricant additive, antioxidant additive, oxidation inhibition, morpholine,
morpholine derivative, methylmorpholine derivative, propandiol derivative,
morpholinomethyl propandiol derivative

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of increasing the
antioxidative stability of Industrial-12 petroleum lubricating oil by introducing a
methylmorpholine derivative as an antioxidant additive. 2,2-Bis(morpholinomethyl)-1,
2-propandiol was used to widen the selection of additives. [BN]

SUB CODE: 07, 21/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 1/1

UDC: 665.5:621.892.86

RUDENKO, A.F.; ZAKHAROVA, H.A.

Effect of 3 β -chlorine-substituted tropane on nicotine- and
arecoline-induced hyperkinetic and vestibular reflexes. Farm.
1 toks. 28 no.6:667-670 H-D '65. (MIRA 1965)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy farmakoterapii (zav. - prof.
H.A.Kharauzov [deceased]) otdela farmakologii (zav. - prof.
S.V.Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny ANU SSSR,
Leningrad.

DEGTEREV, G.N.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Principles of road construction] Osnovy dorozhnogo dela.
Moskva, Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 113 p. (MIRA 17:2)

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

Seasonal development of red maple. Biol.glav.bot.sada no.43:28-33
'61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Maple)

ARZAMASOVA, Z.A., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; GEL'BERGER, M.G., kand. biologicheskikh nauk; DERBENEVA-UKHOVA, V.P., prof.; ZAKHAROVA, N.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KIRPICHNIKOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Mechanized biothermic decontamination of refuse. Gig. i san.28
no.1:13-17 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D.Pamfilova.
(REFUSE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL)

ZAKHAROVA, N. F.

Nutrition of the imago and larvae of sarcophagid flies (family Sarcophagidae). Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.2:228-231 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela (sav. - prof. V. N. Beklemishev)
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P. G. Sergiyev)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(FLESH FLIES)

ZAKHAROVA, N.F.

Ecology and epidemiological significance of synanthropic species of the family Sarcophagidae in Turkmenistan. Med. paraz.i paraz.bol. 30 no.2:208-214. Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz laboratorii sinantropnykh mukh entomologicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Segiyev, zav. otdelom - prof. V.N. Beklemishev).

(TURKMENISTAN—FLESH FLIES)

ACC NR: AP6034110 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/005/0515/0519

AUTHOR: Zakharova, N. F.

ORG: Department of Entomology, Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine im. Ye. I. Martsinovskiy, Ministry of Health SSSR, Moscow (Otdel entomologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny Ministerstv zdравookhraneniya SSSR)

TITLE: Search for new chemosterilants. Communication one

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 515-519

TOPIC TAGS: chemosterilant, drug effect, housefly, insect ~~pest~~, pest control, *PESTICIDE*, *BIOLOGIC REPRODUCTION*

ABSTRACT: Insects resistant to ordinary insecticides have often been eradicated by the use of chemosterilants. The common housefly has been eliminated in some areas by the use of this type of compound. Eleven drugs were tested in the laboratory but only 5-fluorouracil, dipine, and thioTEF sterilized houseflies were used in the tests. Fluoruracil prevented the full maturation of ovarian tissue in females, dipine sterilized only in concentrations which were also toxic for flies, while thioTEF in concentrations of 0.05% and above was a good chemosterilant,

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.778/.779:[614.449.57:632.95]

ACC NR: AP6034110

affecting females at any stage of ovogenesis, causing degeneration of ovarian follicles which was not reversible. Such feeding had no effect on copulation in adults, but when given in sterilizing concentrations caused their deaths. When larvae were given 0.01% thioTEP most of them pupated, but the pupae died without metamorphosing. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 13Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 009/

Card 2/2

ZIN'KCV, Z.Ye.; BUDRINA, E.A.; ZAKHAROVA, N.G.

Distribution of nitric acid by phases in the continuous nitration of benzene. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.1:139-141 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Permskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Nitric acid) (Benzene)

FUTER, D.S.; ZAKHAROVA, N.I.; TAL'PIS, L.F.

Encephalomyelitis with bulbar disturbances. Tracheotomy. Recovery.
Vop.okh.mat. 1 det. 1 no.1:78-80 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. D.S.Futer) Gosudarstven-
nogo pediatricheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR
(dir. V.N.Karachevtseva) i Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach Ye.V.Prokhorovich) Moskva.

(ENCEPHALOMYELITIS) (TRACHEA--SURGERY)

Zakharova, N. I.

501-PM

15988 AEC-tr-2425(RM. 4)(p.121-6)
THE USE OF C^{14} FOR STUDYING THE PRIMARY
PRODUCTS OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS. E. A. Botchkova and
N. I. Zakharova. p.121-6 of CONFERENCE OF THE
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR ON THE PEACE-
FUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY, JULY 4-5, 1955. SES-
SION OF THE DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.
(Translation). 6p.

This paper was originally abstracted from the Russian
and appeared in Nuclear Science Abstracts as NSA 2-7657.

Zakharova, N.I.

✓ The use of carbon-14 in the study of the primary products of photosynthesis. B. A. H. Zakharova and N. I. Zakharova. *Atmosfera Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. po Mirovoy Priborostroye* (Moscow) 1955, *Zashchita Otd. Biol. Nauk*, 134-55 (English summary, 1955-7).—Expts. with $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ on leaves and isolated chloroplasts of *Prunella elaeagnifolia* showed that if the primary products are isolated in iso-osmotic soln. of sucrose at 1-2° with repeat by centrifugation, the following substances are found: utilization of $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ in light begins in substances which are pptd. by MgCO_3 ; then, C^{14} can be detected in the chloroplasts, and only later in the soln. proper; up to 0.1 mg. assimilated CO_2 can be attained before appearance of radioactivity in the soln. phase. High concns. of C^{14} (0.08% or over) lead to radioactivity in all fractions which is misleading. The primary products, isolated by boiling in H_2O and pptn. with Ba in 80% EtOH , appear to resemble polyhydroxy acids; their hydrolysis gives products which respond to Tollens reagent with naphthoresorcinol; since in fixation such boiling is the usual procedure, the low-mol. materials have been previously reported as the primary products. The residue after hydrolysis is neither protein nor carbohydrate; it is the primary acceptor and it contains 1% Fe. Upon uptake of CO_2 , the state of Fe changes: the percentage content of Fe rises (the fraction which is not detd. directly after ashing by the thiocyanate method) detected by detn. after reoxidation of the ash with H_2O_2 . Apparently the assimilation of CO_2 begins by adsorption of it on the Fe atom of the primary acceptor. G. M. K.

met

ZAKHAROVA, N. I.
 Carbohydrates in photosynthesis. B. A. Bolchenko, N. I. Zakharova and V. I. Vernadskii (Inst. Geochem. and Analyt. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Soyuz-Mir* 21, 374-9 (1958). — By treating leaves submerged in an isotonic solution of sucrose and a pptn. with 100% acetone, the presence of C^{14} in the pptn. substance resulting from certain photosynthetic experiments was used. C.A. 49, 13082g was demonstrated. A substance of this nature was of a higher grade of purity than that of the isolate from the ppt. the primary products of the process of photosynthesis. A fraction of this ppt. was treated with 100% acetone acidified with conc. HCl . About 10% of the ppt. went into solution. It was then reprecipitated and treated with HCl . A new ppt. was formed which constituted approx. 10% of the total wt. of the substances pptd. by the acetone, or approx. 1% of the dry substance of the leaves. After some seconds of photosynthesis activity almost the entire radioactivity of the leaves was concentrated in the new ppt. The radioactivity of the leaves was necessary to the study of the process of photosynthesis. The activity of the enzymic process was measured by the addition of hydroxylamine $HONH_2$. Experiments were performed with leaves of *Chlorella* and the results were as anticipated by the vacuum method of Kautsky. Disks cut from the leaves were then placed in a reaction vessel in an atmosphere of 3% $C^{14}O_2$ containing 10% O_2 . Conditions of photosynthesis were $25^\circ C$, 1000 lux, 10 sec. Three successive products, R' , R'' and R''' were isolated, which preceded the formation of free plant sugars. The course of C^{14} in the process of photosynthesis commences with its inclusion into acids R' which in their constitution resemble $(C_4H_7O_2)_2FeP$. This substance has double bonds; it does not give carbohydrate reactions. The oxidation-reduction reaction which leads to the formation of ketonic groups from the $H_2C^{14}O_2$ is accomplished in R' as it is trans-

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Beichenko, E.A., Zakharenko, M. & Vernadskii, V.I.
 formed into R'' , and is associated with a change in the state
 of the Fe. In its constitution R'' is close to polyuronic
 acids; the no. of formed ketonic groups which appear in
 R'' after hydrolysis in relation to gram atoms of Fe is 1:1.
 The R'' uronic is then broken up with the formation of
 triaccharides, R''' , in the composition of which, in addition
 to uronic acids, ketoses are also formed. *B. S. Levine*

2/2

ZAKHARCHOVA, N. I.

ZAKHAROVA, N.I.

USSR / Plant Physiology. General Problems.

H-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 25 Aug 1957, No 68905

Author : Boichenko, E.A., Zakharova, N.I.

Title : Hydroxyacids in Primary Products of Photosynthesis.

Orig Pub : Biokhimiya, 1956, 21, No 5, 623-626

Abstract : Previous authors have established that the primary products of photosynthesis are acids with a molecular weight about 1500 (R^1) containing about 40 C atoms. In the further course of the process, trisaccharides ($R^{1''}$) with 18 C atoms develop from the acids. Utilizing mild methods of treatment, without lengthy boiling with solvents, the authors attempted to elucidate into which functional groups C^{14} enters. Determinations of carboxyl and hydroxyl groups were carried out. The first product (R^1) in which C^{14} was detected was a hydroxy acid composed of 30% carboxyl groups and 60% hydroxyl. In addition, R^1 contained an Fe atom and a P atom. Upon decomposition

Card 1/2

ZAKHAROVA, N.F.

Ecology of flies of the family Sarcophagidae (Diptera).

Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no. 5:533-540 S-O 165.

(MIRA 1961)

1. Otdel entomologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Submitted December 3, 1963.

DERBENEVA-UKHOVA, V.P.; LINEVA, V.A.; ZAKHAROVA, N.F.; TIMOSHKOV, V.V.;
POLIKARPOV, B.V.

Entomological prerequisites for the elaboration of sanitary
measures in animal husbandry and vegetable-growing farms of
the central zone of the Soviet Union. Med. paraz. i paraz.
bol. 33 no.1:3-9 Ja-F '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Otdel entomologii (zav. - prof. V.P. Derbeneva-Ukhova) In-
stituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G. Sergiyev)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, i parazitologicheskoy
otdel (zav. - A.S. Stepenko) Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach - M.S. Sokolovskiy).

L 12978-63

EW(1)/BDS/ER(a)/ES(j)/ES(c)/ES(k) AFETC/ASD Pb-4

A/DD

ACCESSION NR: AP3000527

S/0020/63/150/002/0411/0413

67

AUTHOR: Vinogradov, A. P. (Academician); Kutyurin, V. M.; Ulubekova, M. V.;
Zakharova, N. I.; Zadorozhnyy, I. K.

66

TITLE: Oxygen of photosynthesis and phosphates

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 2, 1963, 411-413

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis oxygen and phosphates, endocellular water, phosphorylation process, Elodea canadensis

ABSTRACT: This study investigated the proposal by Roux (C. R., Vol. 251, no. 18, 1925, 1960) that the oxygen during photosynthesis is formed from the hydroxyl radicals of phosphate ions. Measurement of tagged O^{18} in endocellular water and in the oxygen given off by *Elodea canadensis* in solutions of H_2O^{18} , $KH_2PO_4^{18}$, or $K_2HPO_4^{18}$ showed that the photosynthesis oxygen comes only from water and not from phosphate ions. That phosphate ions do not enter into the photolysis (as opposed to phosphorylation process) was further confirmed by analysis of tagged phosphorus in the plants. "In conclusion, we express thanks to N. M. Nazarov and K. G. Semenyuk for assistance in this work." Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Inst. of Geochemistry and Analytic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences
Card 1/21

VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik; KUTYURIN, V.M.; ULIBEKOVA, M.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.I.;
ZADOROZHNYI, I.K.

Oxygen of photosynthesis and phosphates. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.21
411-413 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo
AN SSSR.

(Photosynthesis) (Oxygen) (Phosphates)

POPIN, V.K., ZAKHAROVA, N.I.

Physical properties of sedimentary rocks in western Ciscaucasia.
Neftgaz. geol. i geofiz. no.11:32-36 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

SOLAN'YEV, V.P.; ZAKHAROVA, N.I.

Solarographic determination of manganese in plant ash, Fiziol.
rast. 12 no.33387-360 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo,
Moskva.

ZAKHAROVA, N.I.

Early entrance of C^{14} into the phosphatides during photosynthesis
in the leaves of *Primula obconica*. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no. 1:202-
204 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.
Vernadskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.P. Vinogradovym.
(Photosynthesis) (Carbon isotopes) (Phosphatides)

ZAKHAROVA, N. I., (USSR)

"On the Nature of the Primary Product of Photosynthesis."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow 10-16 Aug 1961.

ZAKHAROVA, N. I., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of early products of the fixation of carbon in photosynthesis." Moscow, 1960. 12 pp; (Inst of Plant Physiology im K. A. Timiryazev of the Academy of Sciences USSR); 170 copies; price not given; (KL, Ø-60, 122)

BOYCHENKO, Ye.A.; ZAKHAROVA, N.I.

Iron and manganese in photosynthesis. *Fiziol.rast.* 6 no.1:88-90
Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

I. V.I. Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry
U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Photosynthesis) (Iron) (Manganese)

L 7894-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RM

ACC NR: AP5024966

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0030/0030

AUTHORS: Shashkov, A. N.; Tesmenitskiy, D. I.; Ofitserov, D. M.; Zakharova, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining acetylene. Class 12, No. 173748 /announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Autogenous Machine Building (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennogo mashinostroyeniya)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 30

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene, calcium carbide, isoamyl alcohol, kerosene

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining acetylene in high pressure gas generators by interacting calcium carbide with hot water. To prevent explosion hazards, the reaction is carried out at temperatures not exceeding 40C in an inert medium such as kerosene. Antifoaming agents such as isoamyl alcohol are added to the inert medium.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 16Oct64

nw
Card 1/1

UDC: 662.766.3

PAGAVA, S. T.; ZAKHAROVA, N. M.; SEVALKINA, N. A.

Improving some aspects of the method of composing seasonal
weather forecasts. Trudy TSIP no. 127:3-30 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AT4035458

8/2546/63/000/127/0003/0030

AUTHOR: Pagava, S. T.; Zakharova, N. M.; Sevalkina, N. A.

TITLE: Refinement of certain aspects of the method of compiling seasonal weather forecasts

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy*, no. 127, 1963, Voprosy* sezonny*kh prognozov pogody* (Seasonal weather forecasting), 3-30

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather forecasting, seasonal forecast, natural synoptic season

ABSTRACT: A report has been published on the results of an investigation of atmospheric macroprocesses for the purpose of refining certain aspects of the method of compiling weather forecasts for natural synoptic seasons. New methods are developed for determining the first natural synoptic period not typical for the current natural synoptic season, determining the date of onset of natural synoptic seasons and computing the mean H500 values for the approaching natural synoptic season. The proposed method is more objective than that used earlier, which was based only on a qualitative analysis of mean H500 charts for the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4035458

corresponding natural synoptic periods. The increase in accuracy of determination of the first natural synoptic period not typical for the current natural synoptic season increases the success of forecasts for the natural synoptic season because the natural synoptic periods characteristic of both the approaching and subsequent natural synoptic seasons are determined on the basis of the first natural synoptic period not typical for the current natural synoptic season. These characteristic natural synoptic periods are the basis for computing the corresponding data for compilation of H₅₀₀ and H₁₀₀₀ prognostic charts and forecasts of air temperature and precipitation anomalies for natural synoptic seasons. The date of commencement of the next natural synoptic season also is determined on the basis of the first natural synoptic period not typical of the current natural synoptic season. In the discussed method of seasonal weather forecasts it is of great importance to determine properly the date of commencement of a natural synoptic season. A new method therefore has been proposed for taking into account the characteristics of heat exchange between the ocean and atmosphere in the North Atlantic in the cold half-year when determining the boundaries of natural synoptic seasons. This method is of great assistance in determining the dates of onset of the natural synoptic seasons of winter and spring. These refinements of the natural synoptic season method will result in appreciable improvement in overall weather forecasting. The authors wish to thank A. M. Aleshina and T. I. Chekrygina for

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4035458

assistance in preparation of the study." Orig. art. has: 18 figures, 4 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moscow (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4035459

S/2546/63/000/127/0031/0037

AUTHOR: Zakharova, N. M.; Pagava, S. T.

TITLE: Results of testing a method for computing AT500 charts for the tendency of the next natural synoptic period

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy Institut prognozov. Trudy*, no. 127, 1963. Voprosy* sezonnykh prognozov pogody* (Seasonal weather forecasting), 31-37

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting, natural synoptic period

ABSTRACT: In a previous study (Printsipy* sostavleniya dolgosrochnykh prognozov pogody* maloy zablagovremennosti, Gidrometeoizdat, Moscow, 1961) one of the authors has proposed a method for computation, on the second day of the current natural synoptic period, of the AT500 prognostic chart for the tendency (first two days) of the next natural synoptic period. In a later study (Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, No. 7, 1961) the same author reviewed the results of checking the method on the basis of data for 1950. This paper represents a further investigation of the advantages and shortcomings of the method; the authors describe analyses of experimental forecasts. Fifteen forecasts were checked against data for 136 stations; the purpose was to check both the value and the sign of the pre-

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dicted changes in H500 values to determine whether adequate accuracy was achieved. The findings further confirm that the accuracy of such forecasts must be considered satisfactory, although absolute errors are relatively large - at the upper limit of admissible error. Nevertheless, the method makes it possible to compile an AT500 prognostic chart which in most cases gives a correct idea of the general character of actually occurring synoptic macroprocesses. "The authors wish to thank N. A. Sevalkina, A. M. Aleshina, G. A. Vinokurova and T. I. Cherkysgina for participation in preparing the 15 experimental forecasts". Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy Institut prognozov, Moscow (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZAKHAROVA, N. M.; PAGAVA, S. T.

Results of testing the calculation method of the AT_{500}
map for the tendency of the following natural synoptic
period. Trudy TSIP no. 127:31-37 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

3(7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1451

Pagava, S.T., N.A. Aristov, L.I. Blyumina, N.M. Zakharova, and N.A. Sevalkins

Vliyaniye Severnoy Atlantiki na razvitiye sinopticheskikh protsessov
(Influence of the North Atlantic on the Development of the Synoptic Processes)
Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 70 p. 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov, and USSR.
Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Resp. Ed.: Sagatovskiy, N.V.; Ed.: Sadoyskiy, V.N.; Tech. Ed.: Zemtsova, T. Ye.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for meteorologists and climatologists, particularly those engaged in long range weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: This book discusses the results of research on problems concerning the interaction between the ocean and atmosphere with emphasis on the North Atlantic area. A connection is shown to exist between the amount of heat transferred by the water to the air and the thermal processes in the atmosphere. The character of the heat emission from the ocean surface to the

Card 1/3

Influence of the North Atlantic (Cont.)

SOV/1451

air is also described. An analysis of these air-water actions and relationships is made in terms of their effects on European temperature patterns. Included are data which can be used in long range weather forecasting. There are some tables of daily air and water temperature readings and numerous charts. The authors thank A.M. Aleshina, V.V. Anikiyeva, Ye. A. Anosova, G.V. Litvinovich and T.I. Chekrygina for their technical assistance in preparing the work. There are 13 references of which 6 are Soviet, 3 German, 2 English, and 1 Danish.

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| Relationship Between the Temperature of the Water and Air in the North Atlantic | 13 |
| The Effect of the Atlantic on the Heat Currents in the Atmosphere | 20 |
| The Character of the Heat Exchange Between the Water and Air in the North Atlantic in the Course of a Regular Synoptic Period | 31 |

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Influence of the North Atlantic (Cont.)

SOV/1451

The Effect of the Atlantic Ocean on the Formation of a
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45

Methods of Showing the Relationship Between the Thermal
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MM/mas
6-3-59

Card 3/3

ZAKHAROVA, N.M.; TOKUNOVA, A.I.

Results of testing the quantitative method of determining the
date of the beginning of a natural synoptic period. Trudy TSIP
no.138:54-62 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

SOV/4352

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Pagava, S.T., N.M. Zakharova, and N.A. Sevalkina

Atmosfernyye makroprotsessy, obuslovlivayushchiye znachitel'nyye mesyachnyye anomalii temperatury vozdukha na Yevropeyskoy territorii SSSR (Atmospheric Macroprocesses Causing Considerable Monthly Anomalies in the Air Temperature Over European USSR) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1960. 111 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Moscow, Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov; Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: N.V. Sagatovskiy; Ed.: M.I. Sorokina; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for meteorologists specializing in long-range weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: The authors describe improved methods for determining the character of atmospheric circulation anomalies and types of thermobaric fields in the troposphere in European USSR during months of great temperature extremes. These methods facilitate the forecasting of air temperature anomalies for the second

Card 1/3

Atmospheric Macroprocesses (Cont.)

SOV/4352

month after the initial date. Relationships are discussed which make it possible, in certain cases, to prepare forecasts of the distribution of the sign of air temperature anomalies in European USSR in the third month after the initial date. A study of atmospheric macroprocesses enabled the authors to evolve principles to be used in forecasting the general character of the progress of weather during the second and third months after the initial date. No personalities are mentioned. There is one Soviet reference.

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| Ch. III. Method of Preparing Under Certain Conditions a Forecast of the Sign of the Monthly Air Temperature Anomaly for the Third Month After the Initial Date | 40 |
| Card 2/3 | 52 |

ZAKHAROVA, N.M.; SEVALKINA, N.A.

Relationship between temperature anomalies in November and December in the European part of the U.S.S.R. Trudy TSIP no.89:167-171 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Weather forecasting)

ZAKHAROVA, N.M.

Characteristics of atmospheric circulation in autumns with
a precipitation deficit in the Chernozem zone of the European
territory of the U.S.S.R. Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:27-30 F '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Gidrometeorologicheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr SSSR.
Submitted September 18, 1965.

L 36313-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP5026267

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/65/000/011/0033/0038

AUTHOR: Zakharova, N. M.

ORG: Central Forecasting Institute (Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov)

TITLE: Forecasting values of some thermobaric fields in the lower stratosphere

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 11, 1965, 33-38

TOPIC TAGS: stratosphere, troposphere, synoptic meteorology, atmospheric temperature, atmospheric circulation

ABSTRACT: Observations in the stratosphere, in addition to those in the troposphere, have been used for several years at the Central Forecasting Institute for seasonal weather predictions made by B. P. Mil'tanovskiy's synoptic method. Definite characteristics in the development of thermobaric fields, which change in subsequent natural synoptic seasons, were observed in the stratosphere during each natural synoptic season. An attempt was made to determine those characteristics in the development of thermobaric fields in the lower stratosphere which can be used for the prediction of weather during the fall, which is an important season for planning agricultural activities. At an altitude of 100 mb certain definite characteristics in the distribution of average monthly temperatures during the summer months preceding September were detected during an investigation of thermal fields in the troposphere and the lower stratosphere over the northern hemisphere made from data collected over a prolonged

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UDC: 551.509. 329

L 36313-66

ACC NR: AP5026267

period of time. The highest average monthly temperature at an altitude of 100 mb over the Arctic during the year of the so-called first group (1963 and 1964) was observed in July. In the years of the so-called second group (1958-61) and in 1962 it was in June, i.e. one month earlier. The cyclonic activity during the summer in the lower stratosphere over the Arctic during the years of the first group was more developed than during the years of the second group. This and the data on changes in the values of indexes $\alpha' (d=1000 \times \alpha/\omega$; where α and ω are angular velocities of rotation of the atmosphere and the earth, respectively) and I' (characteristics of perturbation of zonal circulation $I' = I_m/I_z$; where I_m and I_z are meridional and zonal indexes, respectively) observed at the same altitude over the northern hemisphere resulted in two main conclusions. (1) Well-developed cyclonic activity was observed over the northern hemisphere in May, June, and July during the years of the first group. This was indicated by (a) the highest average monthly temperature in the latitude of 100 mb over the Arctic in July; (b) a decrease in temperature with an increase in latitude in the lower stratosphere over the Arctic, and (c) the minimal values of α' and maximum values of I' during July. (2) A relatively low cyclonic activity at the same latitude over the Arctic was observed in May and June during the years of the second group. This was indicated by (a) the highest average monthly temperature in the latitude of 100 mb over the Arctic during June, (b) an increased or unchanged (with increased latitude) temperature during June in the lower stratosphere over the Arctic, and (c) the minimum and the maximum I' at high values of I' during June. These two conclusions have a forecasting significance. They suggest that during September one can expect a predominance

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L 36313-66

ACC NR: AP5026267

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in the European part of the USSR of the positive anomaly in air temperature if the first conclusion given above is fulfilled or of the negative anomaly in air temperature if the second conclusion is fulfilled. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 08May65/ ORIG REF: 014

Card

3/3 *Ry*

L 37182-56 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6027808

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/002/0027/0030

AUTHOR: Zakharova, N. M.

ORG: Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Center (Gidrometeorologicheskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr SSSR)

TITLE: Characteristics of atmospheric circulation in autumn with a precipitation deficit in the chernozem zone of the European part of the USSR

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 2, 1966, 27-30

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, synoptic meteorology, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: A study was made to determine the characteristics of atmospheric circulation which could be used for predicting the occurrence of dry autumns in the European part of the USSR, specifically, in the natural synoptic season of autumn in the chernozem zone. The investigation was based on data for 1949-1965, a period for which hemisphere synoptic charts were available. A definition of "dry" was defined after analysis of long-term records for 90 chernozem zone meteorological stations. "Dry" years were found to be 1949, 1955, 1963 and 1964. The characteristics of these seasons and the circulation systems preceding them were studied to determine how they differed from normal years and how such information could be used in predicting such seasons. It was found

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.513:551.509.329(471.32)

0717

1312

L 37188-66

ACC NR: AP6027808

that the distinguishing feature of the four seasons was a considerable air mass exchange in a meridional direction and a predominance of anti-cyclonic circulation. A number of specific indices are proposed which should facilitate forecasting of the occurrence of such dry autumns. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 18Sep65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 MLP

PAGAVA, S.T.; ZAKHAROVA, N.M.; SEVALKINA, N.A.; SAGATOVSKIY, N.V., otv.
red.; SOROKINA, M.I., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Atmospheric macroprocesses causing considerable monthly air
temperature anomalies in the European part of the U.S.S.R.]
Atmosfernye makroprotsessy, obuslovliivaiushchie znachitel'nye
mesiachnye anomalii temperatury vozdukh na Evropeiskoi terri-
torii SSSR. Moskva, (Gidrometeor.isd-vo (otd-nie), 1960. 111 p.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Atmospheric temperature)

ZAKHAROVA, N.M.

PAGAVA, S.T.; ARISTOV, N.A.; BLYUMINA, L.I.; ZAKHAROVA, N.M.; SEVAIKINA, N.A.;
SAGATOVSKIY N.V., otvetstvennyy red.; SADOVSKIY, V.N., red.; ZEMTSOVA,
T.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Influence of the North Atlantic on the development of the synoptic
processes] Vliianie Severnoi Atlantiki na razvitie sinopticheskikh
protsessov. Otv. red. N.V. Sagatovskii. Moskva, Gidrometeor. izd-vo
(otd-nei), 1958. 70 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Atlantic Ocean) (Climatology)

ZAKHAROVA, N.M.

Prognostic significance of some characteristics of the
thermobaric fields in the lower stratosphere. Meteor. i
gidrol. no.11:33-38 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.8 Vol.11/5 Neuro-Psychiat.May 58

ZAKHAROVA, N.N.

2271. THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE PANCREATIC INSULAR APPARATUS IN EPILEPSY (Russian text) - Zakharova N.N. - ZH. NEVROPAT. PSIKHIAT. 1956, 56/10 (803-806)

The functional state of the pancreatic insular apparatus was studied in 25 patients suffering from epileptic attacks of different aetiology. The method of double sugar loading was used. The fasting blood sugar levels in these patients varied from 70 to 119 mg./100 ml. After the sugar intake various deviations from the normal were observed in the blood sugar curve: plateau type or peaks exceeding the normal at different stages of the examination; in 11 cases a two-peak curve; in 21 patients the blood sugar curve, after ingestion of sugar, did not return to the original level (after an appropriate period of time) as seen in the normal, i.e. there was delay, and in some cases, disappearance of the insular phase. This suggests functional insufficiency of the insular apparatus of the pancreas in epileptics. Furthermore it may be considered that there is impairment not of pancreatic function alone but of the functionally interconnected system of organs: liver, kidneys, adrenals as well. The insular dysfunctions are considered to be secondary and determined by the epileptic seizures or to be connected with the same cause which is responsible for the development of an epileptic attack. Insular dysfunctions should be taken into account when treating epilepsy since they can play an important part in the further development and manifestations of the illness. (S)

ZAKHAROVA, N.N.

Disorders of the menstrual cycle in fibromyoma of the uterus.
Nauch.trudy Riaz.med.inst. 18 no.2:214-217 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. G.N.Smirnov)
Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ZAKHAROVA, N.N.; POSOKHOV, Ye.V.

Effect of vegetation on the chemical composition of ground waters.
Trudy NPI 156:87-94 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

ZAKHAROVA, N.N.

Experiment in studying cortical dynamics and particularly the
interaction of the signal systems in schizophrenia with pronounced
speech disorders. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deiat. Ser.patofiziol.
5:121-137 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)
(SPEECH, DISORDERS OF)

~~ZAKHAROVA, N.N.~~
VOLKOVA, A.I.; ZAKHAROVA, N.N.

Determination of microquantities of lead in metallic indium.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 23 no.4:530-532 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Microchemistry) (Lead) (Indium)

KOVALENKO, N.I.; ZAKHAROVA, N.N.

Polarimetric method in analytical chemistry (preliminary report). Uch.zap. SGU 75:82-88 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

DEMCHENKO, P. A.; ZAKHAROVA, N. N.; DEMCHENKO, L. G.

Effect of electrolytes on the critical concentration of sodium
laurinate and naphthenate micelles. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.5:
611-614 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

(Electrolytes) (Naphthenic acid) (Lauric acid)

POSOKHOV, Ye.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.N.

Role of Novocherkaskian scientists in the development of
Russian hydrogeology. Trudy NPI 128:109-117 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Hydrology)

ZAKHAROVA, N.N.

Nerve mechanisms of vocal incoherence in schizophrenia. Trudy Inst.
vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol. 7:19-28 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (SPEECH, DISORDERS OF) (REFLEXES)

ZAKHAROVA, N.N.

Influence of caffeine on the neurodynamics of schizophrenics with
speech disorders. Trudy Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol.
7:220-231 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (CAFFEINE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (SPEECH, DISORDERS OF)

TIKHONOV, N.I.; DANILOV, Yu.I.; YANCHENKO, V.T.; ZAKHAROVA, N.P.

Testing method for thermostability under conditions of
variable heat transfer. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:735-738 '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Materials—Testing)
(Heat—Transmission)

ZAKHAROVA, N.P.

BAYEV, V.A., inzhener.; ZAKHAROVA, N.P., inzhener.

Experimental investigation of the capacitance characteristics
of the insulation of low voltage asynchronous electric motors.
Vest. elektroprom. 28 no.1:72-77 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektrotekhnicheskoy
promyshlennosti.

(Electric motors, Induction)

L 07056-67 EWT(m) JR

ACC NR: AP6021634

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/003/0277/0279

34

AUTHOR: Vereskunov, V. G.; Zakharova, K. P.; Kulichenko, V. V.; Zinakov, P. V.

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of the heat of chemical reactions for thermal reprocessing of liquid radioactive waste

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 277-279

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste disposal, vitrification, metal ceramic material, thermal process

ABSTRACT: This is a review article dealing with various possible effects connected with the vitrification of liquid radioactive waste. The authors propose, in view of the lack of materials with sufficient thermal and chemical endurance for the construction of equipment in which liquid radioactive waste can be converted into solid vitreous materials, that the vitrification be effected in the radioactive graveyard itself and that the heat be drawn for this purpose directly from radiative self-heating of the radioactive material. This would permit the use of higher temperatures. A specially advantageous reaction for this purpose is the metallothermic reaction $Me_mO_n + qMe' \rightarrow Me_qO_n + mMe + Q$, where Me_mO_n serves in this case as the oxidizer and Me' as the reducer. The possible choice of oxidizers and reducers is discussed, and the heat released in several typical reactions, with Fe_2O_3 , Cr_2O_3 , or MnO_2 as oxidizers and Al, $CaSi_3$, and $SiAl$ as reducers are presented. Various possible features of the

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UDC: 621.039.75: 542.65: 536.66

L 07056-67

ACC NR: AP6021634

reactions are discussed and it is concluded that the chemical stability of the molten material obtained as a result of metallothermic reaction exceeds the chemical stability of the molten compounds prepared in furnaces. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 01Nov65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 vmb

KROKHV, V.V.; VOL'FSON, A.I.; ZAKHAROVA, N.R.

Electrochemical solution of powdered rhodium in hydrochloric acid.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2566-2567 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.
(Rhodium) (Hydroelectric acid) (Electrolysis)

S/080/62/035/011/011/011
D423/D307

AUTHORS: Krokhv, V.V., Vol'fson, A.I., and Zakharova, N.R.

TITLE: Electrochemical dissolution of rhodium powder in hydrochloric acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 11, 1962,
2566 - 2567

TEXT: The investigation was carried out in continuation of the work of Yufa and Chentsova on the electrolytic dissolution of lump, chip and flake rhodium. About 3 gm of powdered metallic rhodium were placed in each of two 50 ml conical glass electrolyzers followed by 25 ml of 12N HCl (S.G. 1.18-1.19). A cylindrical, high-purity graphite rod 150 mm long and 5 mm in dia. was inserted into each cell so that the ends penetrated the rhodium powder. The two electrodes were connected to a 127 v, 50 cps a-c supply, through an ammeter, a current regulator and a knife-switch in series and a voltmeter in parallel. A bipolar graphite electrode 75 mm long and 5 mm in dia., connected by a copper lead, completed the circuit by dipping into the HCl. Electrolysis was carried out over 16 hrs. at Card 1/2

Electrochemical dissolution of ...

S/080/62/035/011/011/011
D423/D307

a temperature not exceeding 45°C and with a current density of 100 a/dm². After 8 hrs. a further 3 g of rhodium powder were added. The electrolyte was separated by decantation from undissolved rhodium. The rhodium was washed, dried and weighed and the quantity transformed to rhodium chloride was determined by difference. The rhodium chloride solution was concentrated on a water bath, dried at 110 - 115°C and ground up in a pestle and mortar. Application of this method to large-scale work is estimated to give solutions containing 200 g of rhodium chloride per liter for an energy consumption of 4.380 kW-h/kg product. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High Purity Chemicals)

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1961

Card 2/2

KAMZOLKINA, N.B.; LUKASHOVA, N.I.; ZAKHAROVA, N.S.; BORISOVA, L.V.

Use of cellular cultures for the determination of antitoxin
content in antidiphtheria sera. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.
42 no.11:122-123 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted April 14, 1965.

ZAKHAROVA, N.V., inzh.

DIIV-1 decatron-type time interval measuring device. Vest.
sviazi 21 no. 11:27 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Electric relays--Measurement)
(Electronic measurements)

ZAKHAROVA, N.V.

"09." Vest. sviazi 22 no.3:23-24 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Moscow--Telephone--Information services)

ZAKHAROVA, N.V.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 287 - I

BOOK

Call No.: TK6397.Z3

Author: ZAKHAROVA, N. V., and BAZYKIN, K. A.

Full Title: AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

Transliterated Title: Telefony-avtomaty

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House for Communications and
Radio Literature

Date: 1952

No. pp.: 67

No. of copies: 5,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Salitan, L. S.

Tech. Ed.: None

Editor-in-Chief: None

Appraiser: None

Text Data

Coverage: This pamphlet treats several types of automatic pay-
telephones, such as the A, B, V, and AMT series currently
in operation in Soviet city networks, and the RMT series,
about to be introduced at this time. The pamphlet
describes the principles of operation, maintenance, and
servicing organization, and repairing methods of automatic
pay-telephones. Different types of dial telephone exchanges

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Telefony-avtomaty

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and toll systems are described and supplemented by drawings and schematic diagrams.

The treatment is primarily descriptive; however, the description gives a good detailed picture of main circuits, mechanisms, and repair methods.

Table of Contents:

1. Design of Automatic Telephones of Various Series.
2. Basic and Assembly Diagrams of Automatic Telephones of Various Series.
3. Circuits for Connecting Automatic Telephones to Manual and Automatic Stations with Rotary and Step Systems.
4. Alarm Signalling Systems for Automatic Telephones.
5. Adjustment and Preventive Inspection of Automatic Telephones.
6. Electrical and Mechanical Damage Occurring in Automatic Telephones of Various Series.
7. Organization of Automatic Telephone Operations.
8. Servicing Automatic Telephones.

Purpose: Intended for supervisors and technicians servicing pay-telephones in city networks.

Facilities: None

No. of Russian and Slavic References: 5 (all Soviet)

Available: Library of Congress. 2/2

ZAKHAROVA, N. V.

"NEW AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES"

Vestnik Svyazi, No. 8, 1952, pp 6-7

Translation M-1285, 8 Nov 56

16.07.77
KAZHDAN, A.Ya.; ZAKHAROVA, N.V.; SHVARTSMAN, V.O., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
ANDREYENKO, Z.D., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Telephone cables with nonmetallic casing] Kabeli GTS s nemetallicheskim obolochkami. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1956. 41 p.
(Telephone cables)
(MLRA 9:7)

ZAKHAROVA, N.V., inzhener.

TASt wall set. Vest.sviazi 16 no.4:13 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Telephone--Apparatus and supplies)

SOV/111-58-3-8/29

AUTHORS: Zakharova, N.V. and Savenkova, A.S., Engineers

TITLE: Coin Telephones of Type "RMT" and Their Connection to Telephone Exchanges (Telefony-avtomaty tipa "RMT" i ikh vklyucheniiye v telefonnyye stantsii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 3, p 6 - 8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Coin telephones of type "RMT" have been produced in the USSR since 1954, and are designed for manual telephone exchanges. Compared to the original model (described in Vestnik svyazi, 1952, Nr 8), a number of modifications and improvements were introduced when the actual production of the coin telephones began. One of the most important functions of this telephone is the collecting of the coins when the called number answers which is achieved by changing the polarity. Since only manual telephone exchange equipment of type "TsBx3" and the modified version of the "TsBx2" provide the possibility of pole reversal, the authors consider the connection of the "RMT" coin telephone to these two types. Senior Engineer V.V. Denisov of the "Moskovskoye oblastnoye upravleniye svyazi" (Moscow Oblast' Direc-

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Coin Telephones of Type "RMT" and Their Connection to Telephone Exchanges SOV/111-58-3-8/29

torate of Communications) suggested the method for connecting the "RMT" coin telephones to the "TsBx2" equipment, shown in Figure 2. His suggestion was accepted in 1957. Figure 3 shows the system for connecting the "RMT" telephone to the "TsBx3x2" equipment as suggested by A.Kh. Sonts, Senior Technician of the Zhitomir town telephone exchange. The article contains three diagrams, two tables and one Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

ABENE, Vladimir Andreyevich; ZAKHAROVA, N.V., *ch. 4* ^{otv.}red.; FEDOROVSKAYA,
L.N., red.; KARABILOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[Blocking relay devices for two-party lines] Blokiratory dlia
sparennogo vklucheniia telefonnykh apparatov. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1959. 26 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Telephone--Equipment and supplies)

AUTHOR: Zakharova, N.V., Engineer SOV/111-59-1-16/35

TITLE: Maximum Utilization of the Inner Reserves is Mandatory
(Maksimal'no ispol'zovat' vnutrenniye rezervy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, Nr 1, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In addition to a maximum utilization of all available reserves on the intercity telephone sector, the Communications Ministry should study the simplex circuit problem for trunk, branch and subscribers' lines without delay. High-quality blocking devices have to be produced in sufficient amounts for immediate practical use. To reduce the number of telephone sets in all kinds of institutions, offices and plants, sets for use on 2 to 3 lines should be produced and distributed. Two-line sets have already been ordered. All interdepartmental telephone stations should come under the control of the Communications Ministry. Duty and pay scales for all kinds of telephone operators should be simplified and made more uniform on all sectors. The technical schools

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